TO LEAVE CHICKAMAUGA.

EIGHT REGIMENTS ORDERED TO GO TO TAMPA AT ONCE.

They Corellinto Two Strigades, and the Dd and 49th New York Are Included-Government to Setablish a New Camp Near Chattaneoga - The New York Regiments Pass Under Inspection by Gen. Brecktnridge.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 30,-It was learned definitely to-night that the following troops have been ordered to Tampa at once, and report to Gen. Shafter: First Ohio, 157th Indiana, Third Pennsylvania, First Illinois, under command of Brig.-Gen. Snyder; Second New York, Sixty-ninth New York, Fifth Illinois, under Brig.-Gen. Carpenter. The treeps will probably begin to break camp to-morrow.

It was poised about the camp about noon that erders to move had been received. The rumor created the greatest excitement, and a horde of mewspaper men flocked to headquarters to inquire about the report. Gen. Brooke would not be seen. Adit. Gen. Sheridan disclaimed knowledge of the reported order, but from many sources indications that the rumor was true

Further excitement was created in camp this afternoon by the announcement that the Government has leased 4,000 acres near Boyce Staon on which to encamp troops. The news was not a great surprise, however, as it has been known for some time that additional ground would have to be secured, as the space at the troops could be encamped there comfortably. Station is on the Cincinnati Southern and Western and Atlantic roads, is about fifteen miles north of Chickamauga and six miles from Chattanooga. It is high ground, with fine within half a mile of the station, thus insuring an ample water supply. The arrangement probably means that a good part of the force under the President's second call will be mobilized

The chief official feature of the day at Camp Thomas was the inspection and review of the Third Division of the First Corps by Gen. Breckinridge and Col. Astor. It was the first time that New York troops have been marched be fore the Inspector-General and his staff. For several days the ordeal had been expected by With his usual indefatigable energy Major.-Gen. Wilson had got his corps in aplendid shape with the resources at his com mand. The First and Second divisions of the corps were inspected last week, and the Third was anxious to win the praises that had been bestowed upon its corps comrades.

Early in the day Col. Leonard's men were

astir getting the camp in the neatest possible order. At 9 o'clock the bugle sounded for com pany formation, and, with guns glimmering in the sunlight, the Twelfth marched to a field or Lafayette road. The regiment was soon joined by the rest of the brigade, the Eighth Massachusetts and Twenty-first Kansas. Three thousand men were then at rest in the field From the left came a bugle sound, and the First Brigade came tramping into the plaza. A little later the Third Brigade, 3,000 strong, came swinging up the road from its camp. The en On a little hill, about half a mile away, Gen. inspection party sat on their horses. Gen. Wilson, the corps commander, was dashing about among his troops. The large line then began to more, and, with soldierly tread, the volunteers passed before the inspection officers.

After the review Gen. Breckinridge and his staff rode about the camp of the division and began the detail work of inspection. The division is yet in need of new guns, some camp equipage and incidentals, but all of the 9,000 men have been uniformed. Some of the guns in the various brigades are of an old pattern and will be useless for service. The heat was intense in the morning, and some of the troops suffered from its effects, but there were n serious prostrations. Shortly after noon a refreshing shower pulled the mercury down nearly a dozen degrees.

Hard drilling was the order of the day in the Fourteenth and Ninth New York regiments. Gen. Grant is going to put his men through at lively rate, and the men will practice in all sorts of military tactics and manosuvres six hours each day, Gen. Breckinridge and Col. Astor day and to-night for the first time the millionaire officer is sleeping in a tent and henceforth will endure the inconveniences of camp

Gen, Grant was indisposed to-day and had to Capt. McCrystal of Company B, Sixty-ninth New York, has been recommended for promo tion to Majorship of the Third Battalion. Lieut. W. J. Smith of Company B, Ninth New York, has been appointed Brigade Quartermaster. Lieut. Edward Girard and Quartermaster Giyan of the Sixty-ninth New York have been recommended for appointment as Battalion Adju

This morning Troops F and Lof Col. Grigaby's rough riders arrived, under command of Major Montieth, consisting of 162 men and seven officers, and having with them 164 horses. These swelled the number of troops to eleven, lacking only one of making the full quota of twelve ops, of which the regiment of rough riders will consist. The boys who came in this morning were in excellent condition, there being no sickness among them. Their horses were a one lot and will add much to the appearance of

the regiment. This afternoon the Fifty-second Iowa arrived over the Nashville Chattanoors and St Louis ilroad. The regiment is the old Forty-seventh Regiment of Col. William B. Humphreys of Sioux City. The Fifty-second is made up of companies from the northwestern part of the State, the following cities and towns sending the twelve companies: Sloux City, Perry, Boone Mason City, Webster City, Emmetaburg, Altoo-

ns, Hull, Hampton, Fort Dodge, and Cherokee, Two weeks ago 159,000 travelling rations were ordered for Camp Thomas, and those have now been received and are being forwarded to the camp as rapidly as possible. These rations are prepared for the use of marching troops, and their arrival indicates that there is some move ment contemplated among the troops at Chicka-

An entire carload of potatoes was condemned by the Commissary Department to-day because they were spoiled. The consignment of \$50,000 worth of fancy groceries for the post canteen, to be sold to the officers at cost for the benefit of the mess, is eagerly looked for, as the officers find themselves reduced to short commons. Lemons sold at 5 cents each from the grocers' wagons at the park to-day, and other goods in

State Treasurer Campbell of Ohio and Gov. Bushnell's private secretary, Leonard Rogers, are at Chickamaugua, accompanied by Banker W. S. Potter of Columbus. They are here to arrange for the payment of the Ohio troops. The Ohio boys did not receive their State pay before leaving home, and will be paid for about fourteen days' service during the presen menth and up to the date they were mustered into the Federal service. The amount will aggregate nearly \$100,000. They were to have in publication, but on account of Decoration Day ceremonies they will have to wait until to

Major-G. Shiba of the Mikado's service will in all probability leave on Wednesday for Tampa, Fla., to study the regular army in all its phases and if possible to accompany them on the invasion of Cubs. Major Shibs has taken great interest in what he has seen at the park. Such a thing as a volunteer army is a new thing to him, coming as he doss from a land where the only military force is the regular standing army. Major Shibs has taken particular interest in the battle exercise and manusuvres at the park, accompanying Gen. Breckinridge on his tours of impection, and observing every move with the keen interest of a chess player.

Shiba has been considerably annoyed by the cution he has attracted. The Japanese rally a shy people, and Major Shiba has been bothered more than a little by autograph

fiends and bores. To-day as Major Shibs SAN JUAN'S BOMBARDMENT entered his carriage in front of the Read House, a red-haired individual, wearing his hat on the back of his head, and a cigar stump between

"Who is that durned Chinaman F" "He's not a Chinaman," was the roply. "He's from Japan. 'Say, is he ?" quinzed the man. "Well I'll

be blamed if I knowed that they had a regi-ment of them fellers out at the park." Major Johnson, Post Office Inspector, with eadquarters at New Orleans, spent yesterday at the park and took occasion to look into the postal facilities there. He thinks it remarkabl how well the Government has handled the large mails, which have been growing rapidly from day to day. Considering the average number of letters a soldier receives, Major Johnson says that it is as though a city of 200,000 should be discovered some night and the Government should begin the next morning to establish a Post Office that would be adequate for the acommodation of everybody in that city. Major park is equivalent to that of a city of at least

four times the population. Col. Hartsuff is authority for the statement that every command is required to be vaccinated. The Chief Surgeon has received with-in the last week or two about 40,000 vaccine points, about 30,000 of which have been dis tributed. Col. Hartsuff is especially anxious that there shall be some organization, national n its character; the purpose of which shall be to add to the comforts and conveniences of the soldiers in addition to what the Government does for them along prescribed lines. This great work. Col. Hartsuff thinks, might be accomplished through the general organization of Red Cross societies or relief erganizations such as

that perfected in this city on Saturday.

Adjt. Scott, in the name of Col. Studebaker of the 157th Indiana, sent a telegram to Brig.-Gen. McKee congratulating him on his appointment se a Brigadier-General. He is a son-in-law of ex-President Harrison.

Robert Brogen, a Jamaica negro, formerly steward on beard the United States ship Yantic, is accompanying Gen. Breckinridge as the latter's body servant and valet. Robert, who is a fine specimen of the pure negro, was detailed for this service by the Government, inasmuch as he speaks excellent Spanish and can transact all such business as making small purchases and ordering rooms and meals for Gen. Breckinridge if the latter is ordered to Cuba after our

army takes possession of the island.

A meeting of those who have received authority to organize companies for the new East Tennessee regiment will be held in this city in a few days to take steps to get the regiment in shape to be mustered under the second call. The election of the field officers will not occur until all of the companies are fully organized. The First Maine Infantry, 1,021 strong, Col. Kendall, arrived to-night, followed closely by the Second Arkansas. The meeting of the Northerners and Southerners in the denot was enthusiastic and the greetings most cordial. Both regiments will go into camp to-morrow.

DAY OF REST AT CAMP ALGER. Most of the Men Go to Washington-Three

CAMP ALGER, Virginia, May 30 .- In compliance with the orders issued yesterday from headquarters, dispensing with the routine work of the camp to-day, with the exception of guard mount and fatigue duty, and directing the issuing of passes to all men that could properly be spared, the day was one of rest and the was practically deserted by the soldiers. All the morning the company and regimental commanders were busy signing passes, and by 10 o'clock over seven thousand of the n were on the road to Falls Church to take the cars for Washington. The camp was crowded with visitors from Washington and the surrounding country. The departments being closed to-day, many of the Government clerks also took the opportunity to visit the camp. The order suspending routine work did not affect either the Sixty-fifth or the Third Regiment of New York. The men were kept

hard at work all day.

Pay day is near. The men have been unofficially informed that the muster rolls will be made up to-morrow, and they will get their money for their services in Uncle Sam's army from the day of mustering in to June 1. The Pennsylvania troops will receive their State pay to-morrow.

There was rejoicing among the men of the Sixty-fifth New York this morning when Private slake of Company F arrived from Camp Hempstead, New York. He was left by the regi-Their surprise was great when he entered camp this morning, and to convince his comrades that he was still alive he had to show his transportation receipts. The necessary supplies and equipment for the Third and Fourth New York are at Dunn Loring, and the War Department issued an order that they be thoroughly equipped to

Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers C. S. Roberts, formerly a Major in the Seventeenth United States Infantry, reported to the corps headquarters for duty as Adjutant-General of the corps, to succeed Major Heistand, who will be detailed for duty in the War Department.

Three regiments reached Camp Alger from Dunn Loring this afternoon-Twenty-second Tennessee, Thirty-third Michigan, and Third Missouri. The Tennessee regiment is under the command of Col. Kellar Anderson. Two very ill men were brought in by the regiment. Sergeant hines, suffering from intermittent fever. and Private Butler, from pneumonia, They were sent to the hospital of the Seventh Oblo. Twenty-four men were also reported with the measles. The commander of the Third Missouri is Col. C. P. Gross. Two battalions are well equipped. The third has neither arms nor uniforms. The Thirty-third Michigan, 1,009 strong. is commanded by Col. C. I. Boynton. The reg ment is uniformed throughout, but is without

Three men were discharged and one reduced poral Clarence B. Earll was reduced for miscon duct within the lines. Privates John Hooker and John Howard of Company D were discharged owing to physical disabilities. Private John Munhler of the same company was dis-

charged because he would not muster. Fourteen cases of measles were reported this orning in the Twenty-second Kansas. The total number of cases in camp at present is in the neighborhood of 65. There are 24 cases in the Second Tennessee. These two regiments have nearly the entire number of cases reported

It is practically decided that the hospital stew ards will remain as stewards and will not be reduced to the ranks, as the authorities contem plated doing. It is understood that they will be detailed to serve with the division and corps hospitals.

rade ground this afternoon under the direction of Chaplain F. A. Hoyt of the Sixth Pennsylvaof Chaplain F. A. Hoyt of the Sixth Pennsylvania, who made the opening prayer. The reviewing stand, srected last week for the use of the
President and his official family, when the corps
was personally inspected by the Chief Execuilve, was utilized as a platform. Chaplain F. F.
Fee of the 150th Indiana delivered a stirring
address to the several thousand soliders who
were crowded around. The principal address
was made by the Rev. Father Sherman, chaplain of the Fourth Missouri. He said in part:
"In "61 we were fighting for the Union and
the freedom of a race. To-day we are fighting
for a race and for the union of Cuba with this
country, to which it geographically belongs."
The Sixth Hilmois band volunteered their services to Chaplain Hoyt and they were graciously ices to Chaplain Hoyt and they were graciously

Uto Brings Five Cubaus from Magua

The steamship Uto arrived here last night from Sagua, Cuba, and anchored in the upper bay. She will dock at the Empire Stores is Brooklyn to-day. The Uto went to Sagua, which Brooklyn to-day. The Uto went to Sagua, which is on the northern coast of Cuba, by special permission of the United States authorities and with the consent of the Spanish Captain General. She sailed from Key West for Cuba with a special permit issued by the Commodore in command at Key West. Off Sagua she was held up by two United States cruisers doing blockade unity. After her commander, Capt. Bryds, had exhibited his special permit the steamer was allowed to proceed to Sagua. She has five Cubana aboard as passengers. bans aboard as passongers.

MAID TO HAVE TURNED NATIVES INTO SPANISH SYMPATHIZERS.

Walless from a Military Standarded and Waste of Time-Admiral Sampson Criticises for Exercising Too Little Discretion and Relying Too Much on Washington for Instructions... Spanish Accounts of the Attack.

St. THOMAS, D. W. I., May 22.—Each day lince the bembardment of San Juan, Porto Rico, by Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet, new stories and additional details have found their way here. Not all of the information, it is needless to say, is reliable. Indeed, it is astonishing to observe with what seriousness perfectly ridicu-lous stories are told and retold, and the information received from two or three apparently re-liable sources seldom entirely harmonizes.

From all of the reports received up to date which are worthy of any consideration at all, It may be definitely concluded that the damage done to San Juan was considerable, although not nearly so much as might be expected from a three hours' bombardment by such a fleet. The Morro Castle is built in three tiers, and the principal damage was inflicted on the lowest one. It is erroneous to assume however, that the Morro has been destroyed, or its usefulness ended. More than half of the guns remain is position unharmed and ready for business. The fleet did not remain until the guns were allenced. as was supposed, and it seems that the declare tien of the Governor of Porto Rico that the Spanish gunners "kept firing steadily on the fleet until it was out of range" is literally true. Some of the men and officers of the Montcomery, which put in here the day after the bombardment, were engaged in very spirited arguments over the affair. In some way or other, whether it be correct or not, the story went around that the orders to Admiral Sampfrom Washington were to "test" the batteries at San Juan, and that was the only basis on which the engagement could be explained. It was agreed that from any other point of view and-out failure, certainly a virtual one, con sidering the position of aggressor in which the American fleet was placed.

Officers and men alike are naturally too well disciplined to indulge in criticism of orders with which they are not supposed to have any thing more to do than to obey them, but he would be of slow perception who could not discover a feeling of restlessness. Admiral Sampson is secretly classed as a bureaucrat. He has been appointed from the land staff of the Navy Department, and conducts his fleet too much on the style of department tradition and practice, exercising too little discretion and turning always to Washington for instructions. That is the way he is criticised at presthe fleet has been fiddling away its time, its energy, and ammunition, they say, it is not the fauit of the Admiral, but because the Washingon instructions have left him no discretion at all. In no case, however, is the San Juan bombardment considered a triumph. rather judged to be at best a waste of time, with a simultaneous exposing of the fleet to

serious injury. San Juan was not lightly dealt with, however, and in the fortifications the loss of men and officers was about forty killed and seventy woundand wounded is very small, showing that the gunners of the fleets must have done even better than was at first reported, when it was said that they continually shot clear over the forts, the shells doing great havoc in the city. A comnercial agent now at this place, who arrived at San Juan the day after the bombardment says that not more than half of the shells fired by the Americans exploded. He saw them, and they were on exhibition in different parts of the city. At the forts they were being opened and examined by the ordnance officers. Everywhere there was rejoicing over the glorious re-

pulse of the American fleet. A titled Spaniard, resident of Porto Rico, now here on his way to New York, declares that the bombardment will yet cost the United States hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of lives. This gentleman is a Cuban sympathizer, although he has kept that rather quiet up to the present time. In Porto Rico he asserts there was little or no enthusiasm for Spain among the popu

The people took scarcely any interest in the outcome of the war. If the United States were to win, they would side with them and be hap py. If Spain showed signs of being successful Camp Alger was made. It was reported among they would be obliged to fight on her side, if men that he had died last Wednesday. I their necks were to be saved after the war was over. The Government fully understood their position, and although hundreds and hundreds of volunteers were enlisted, the Government showed that it did not trust them, for it refused to arm them. This element of the population, which is perhaps fully three-quarters, is also quite ignorant and easily led. The Span iards on the island have turned the San Juan bombardment to use, and this half-educated population is Joining the Spanish side with enthusiasm, fully believing that they have select ed the winning flag. If the United States had ent an invading force of proper size at an early day, these natives would have joined with it as fast as it could come up to them, but now they have been taken under the Spanish flag, and, if Porto Rico is invaded, the United States Army will find thousands of enemies to fight against. who, were it not for the bombardment, would have joined them as allies.

An idea of how the Spanisrds are telling the story of the bombardment is delightfully illustrated in the following letter published here in

Lightbourne's Mail Notes: San Juan, P. R., 17 May, 1898.—On Thursday last at 5:15 A. M. the American squadren presented itself in front of our city under the Spanish flag. deceiving our garlson so much that it was received with "Hurrabs!" and "Vivas" under the belief that it was our own dect.

presented theelf in front of our city under the Spanish fing. deceiving our garison so much that it was received with "Hurrahs!" and "Vivas" under the belief that it was our own feet.

The squadron was composed of thirteen ships, ten larare and three small. At once, and at close range, they opened a terrific fire on our defences. Our forts, taken thus by surprise, lost acoust fifteen minutes before they could commence to reply to the enemy's fire.

They threw into us more than 600 shots, and, you will scarcely credit it, yet it is perfectly true, they damaged buildings to the extent of only about \$10,000. Not one building was razed? The damage consisted of large and small shotholes and some walls and fences knocked down.; can assure you that \$10,000 will more than cover the eather damage done and put the buildings in a better condition than they were before.

There existed at first, very naturally, a state of panic among our women and children. The discharge of 30 and 32 centimetrs projectiles sounded like a thunderstorm over our heroic city of San Juan. I say heroic, for there was not one who did not put himself under arms and hold himself ready to contribute all he possibly could toward the defence of our city. All behaved themselves as Spanisrds.

It is cortain that, the Massachusetts, which was brought right under the dead wall of the Murro, whence, she could frow her shot on the castle secure from its being answered, as the camon on the batteries could not be depreased sufficiently to bear on her, had it least dighty men put hors de combat, for, as soon as it was seen that the cannon could not be an on her, she being so close in under the wall, a company of Asturian infaniry sallied out, and in less than five minutes threw on her fitteen fusillades, which fell in a perfect rain on the deck of the Massachusetts, sweeping them thoroughly, and killing her crew like ants. She was about 1,000 metres off, and the Mauser played have which fell in a perfect pain on the deck of the Massachusetts, sweeping thom thor

The sense of humor is cultivated to a grea degree in the United States and to a very small degree in Spanish civilization. The explana tions which might be necessary to point out the funny parts to a Spanish mind will therefore be unnecessary for American readers. It may be

setts mentioned so conspicuously was at the time not less than 1,000 miles away. The following is translated from El Buscapie

thed at San Juan: on Thursday, at about 5 o'clock A. M., began the bombardment of the capital by cloven Yan-kee cruisers, which slyly appeared before the city during the dark night. The population were surprised while in bed, and almost 1.000 shells were fired, many of them charged with dynamita, No warning was given so as to save women, children, the sick, the Consuls or forvolgra, ships.

The first and only notice given was a shower of shots, which did not cease until 8:30—three hours' cannonading of the most densely populated spot in the universe!

It is calculated that about 1,000 explosive projectics were thrown, besides many of 10 and 12 centimetree, thrown from rapid-fire guns. Although the squadron lay in a spot where they could do much destruction to the edifices in the nautial the degree of counsarsities.

they could do much destruction to the edifices in the capital, the damage done is comparatively small. The places that suffered most are the Ballaje Barrack, Orphan Asylum, the Plaza del Mercado, the Casa Mianca, the turrets of the Morro, La Diputacion, the palace of Santa Catalina, in which a shell fell in the throne room; in the Intendencia a shell perforated the broad ramparis, destroying various partition walls and, exploding on the open space in front, wounded several of the volunteers and a Lieutenate of same, of the firm of Esquisga, one part of the projectile at same time damaging the cornice of Don Fedro Arsunga's house. One shot blew away flagstaff and flag at the Arontamiento and stopped the town clock.

Amang the places which suffered notable

nagratal and flag at the Ayuntamiento and ed the town clerk.

lang the places which suffered notable go are Hotel Inglaterra, the house of Case, Mentilla, the fine house of Case, Mentilla, the fine house of Case, Mentilla, the fine house of Case, Halasquide, one occupied by Don Urbano in San Sebestian, the Gallo de Oro, Herz Lopez, Francisco Acuña and others in its street, that of Dr. Ferres and others, ie cupola of the cathedral some damage one by the same shot which exploded in tendencia.

was cone by the same snot which exploded in the Intendencia.

Among the victims are a foreigner of advanced age, who was instantly killed by a hand grenade; Martin Bonavides, employee of La Correspondencia; Sierra, soddier in San Cristobal fort; the sentinel in the Ballaja barracks, two soldiers in the Morro.

Those seriously wounded are: An assistant of Lieut, Villar; Lieut, Balbas, wounded in the head; a child in the Plaza del Mercado, whose leg had to be amputated; José Matojo, butcher. Slightly wounded were: Lieut, Leon of the Guardia Civil; Crispini Gomez, an old person named Cataño, Don Emilio Gorbes, and others.

of range.

During the bombardment it was a pleasure to see laborers carrying ammunition to the bat During the bombardment it was a pleasure to see laborers carrying ammunition to the batteries amid a storm of shells. Garrison, volunteers, sharpshooters, macheteres, and others all worked with vigor and deserve much praise. In the height of the combat the orderlies, mounted on bicycles, entered and left the fortress, bringing and carrying orders for the Captain-General.

The ladies of the Red Cross Society lent valuable services and were seen, while shells were flying, giving aid to the wounded and attending on the ambulances.

La Correspondencia, of San Juan, published a long account of the bombardment on the day fellowing. The following is translated from ft

Le Correspondencia, of San Juan, published a long account of the bombardment on the day fellowing. The following is translated from it:

One of the first victims of the bombardment was a printer belonging to the staff of this paper, a young man of twenty-three or twenty-four years. He was in the market place when an enormous plece of a projectile struck him in the leg. Taken to the hospitai of the Red Cross, he died shortly afterward from hemorrhags following amputation of the limb.

There were many others wounded, among which are mentioned a joiner, José Matijo, and Crispin, Gomez. An Englishman was killed while sleeping. In the Morro and the Castle of St. Christopher (San Cristobal). Iwo soldiers were killed and an officer and several of the troops were wounded. The damage was evidently considerable. In the Morro, the Castle of San Cristoba, in the military sub-impection barracks of Ballaja, Beneficencia Cathedral, Audiencia, Casa Blanca, Seminario, Conciliar, Auguntamiento, houses Nos. 7, 9, and 11 of the Harrio de Ballaja, San Sebastian, Nos. 2, 9, 15, 19, and 21: Cruz, 12 and 42; San Francisco, 20 and 41; Fortaleza, 17; the Gallo de Oro, Fortaleza, corners of Cruz; Fortaleza, 37, 39, 41, and 43; San Justo, 15, and Church of San José, Damage was also done in the market place. In the house No. 61, San Francisco, near the offices of the Correspond ncia, a bomb fell, causing great destruction. The printing office fiself did not escape considerable damage.

A great number of projectiles fell in the bay, throwing up enormous columns of water. The steamer Manuela was struck, the pilot house of the Aifonso XIII. was damaged, and the Prench man-of-war, which left a few hours afterward, was hit in the chimney. Several projectiles fell in Cataña and many in the Haciendo San Patricio on the other side of the bay.

His Excelency the Captain-General and other officials struck manfully to, heir posts, and those of the Red Cross barticularly distinguished themselves in giving sid to the wounded, and it is related that at

demned to imprisonment for nine years.

ASTOR BATTERY AT DRILL. Piffy-two Men Have Been Enlisted and Only

Out of nearly 300 applicants for enlistment in the John Jacob Astor light battery, fifty-two have already been enlisted. The recruits are a fine lot of men. The average age is a little above 23, the average height about 5 feet 9 inches, and the average weight 158. Capt March expects to have the necessary number of recruits for the battery, 102, by to-night or to morrow.

tablished in a large vacant store belonging to Mr. Astor at 522 Broadway, just below Spring street. It is to this headquarters that all applications for enliatment should be made. There is practically no use of applying for enlistment now, however, as enough applications have already been made to recruit two batteries.

The recruits already taken were put through their first drill yesterday. Capt. March says that no better drill shed could have been found han the store.

LOUISIANA FOLUNTEERS. First of the State Forces to Go to the Front

Leaves New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, May 30 .- The Second Louisiana Volunteers, 1,002 strong, left here this norning for the camp at Mobile. New Orleans turned out en mass in their honor. The streets were lined with people as the troops marched to

the station to the inspiriting quickstep of Dixie." At several of the schools the children had a holiday, and with waving flags greated he soldiers as they passed. tate, and, as it was raised entirely in New Or

The Second Louisiana is the first to leave the leans, its departure created great excitement, At Congo Square a body of negro members of the G. A. R. saluted the boys with American flags. Passing McDonogh school all the chil dren were lined up on the hanquette, and, wav-ing their Stars and Stripes, sang the national anthem, the soldiers cheering to the echo. The First Louisiana will leave on Wednesday.

IOWA FOLUNTEER MARRIED.

secretary Aiger's Nophew Takes a Wife Just Before Starting for the Front. sell, one of the volunteers in camp here, was

married to-night to Miss Gretchen Kruger, a school teacher in this city. The couple met at Norfolk, Neb., a year ago, and he came from there to enlist in Company H, Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers, the regiment mustered into service to-day. He will start for the front on Thursday and his bride will go to the home of his parent his return from the war. He if Secretary of War Alger and sor Frank Russell of Bringeport, Conn. SECOND COMBOY CAVALRY READY

Orders to Start for Cubs.

CHEYENNE, Wy., May 30,-The Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry, composed of cowboys and rough riders from Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, and Idaho, is now fully organized, its last troop and its com mander, Col. Jay L. Torrey, being mustered into service to-day. The men wear the regulation cavalry uniform of the regular army. Their arms are Krag-Jorgensen tarbines and revolvers. About one-bast the horses required have been recessed. The regiment expects orders to so to Chickengauga and from there to Cup. CULUMBIA IN DRY DOCK 2.

LATTER PART OF NEXT WEEK. he Has Demonstrated That Our Commerc

tiel Than Orean Liners—She was Ready for Collision or War - The Damaces. The cruiser Columbia, which was disabled in collision with the British merchantman For olia, off Fire Island, on Saturday night, will be made ready for sea as quickly as possible. The injury to her hull is local, the ship's admirable construction having prevented the serious dam-age which would have resulted to an ocean liner in a similar collision. Capt. James H. Sands, her commander, expects that the cruiser will be ready for sea again before the middle of June.
Assistant Naval Constructor Frank W. Hibbs, who is in charge of the repair work, will push it as rapidly as possible, putting on a night force of workmen, and he expects the ship will be out f dry dock late next week.

The Columbia was towed into dry dock No. 2, Brooklyn Navy Yard, yesterday afternoon. She was trimmed first. When she came up the bay on Sunday afternoon she was down by the stern, and listed to port. The stern was raised by removing the 8-lach gun she carries aft. The gun weighs seventeen tone. One of the floating derricks picked it up and carried it over near the dry dock, where it was put under

The full extent of the damage done to the cruiser was revealed when the water was pumped out of the dock. Naval men are highly pleased over the appearance of the bele in her bull. They said that had the Columbia been a ship like the St. Louis or the Lucania she would have sunk with the merchantman that hit her. When the Columbia hit the Wyanoke two years ago the warship's bow caught the coaster amid ahins, and the cruiser's injuries were slight But on Saturday night the Foscolia rammed the Columbia, and it was natural to support that the unarmored cruiser would be seriously

Foreign naval experts who have criticised Minneapolis and Columbia - as little better than converted ocean liners will have to readjust their opinions. Rammed by a 1,500-ton fron hulled ship, the Columbia suffered no more seri ous damage than losing a few of her plates The cruiser's admirable behavior on Saturday night speaks volumes of praise for the sound ness of American ideas of warship construction. One of our heavily armored battleship could hardly have been less inconvenienced by such a collision, although the damage itself would have been much less.

The collision was a lucky one. Had not the officer on the Columbia's bridge given the order "Full speed ahead" when he did the cruise would have been rammed amidships, where the water-tight compartments are very The ship could hardly have been kent affeat. Naval officers who examined the hole in the ship's side vesterday expressed the belief that the good judgment of the officer on the bridge saved her. It was fortunate, too, that the 4-inch gun sponson caught the Foscolia's bow, for otherwise the Columbia's starboard and mid dle propellers would have been crushed, and her rudder would have been carried away. The damage to the hull might not have been so great, and the Foscolia would probably have been saved, but the cruiser would have been in a

The Columbia's protective deck is but slight the Foscolia's forefoot and kept the merchant man from ploughing into the cruiser's hold, Below the edge of the steel deck the hull is lented, but the break is entirely above the deck. The protective deck slants downward as it ap proaches the ship's side. The space between he deck and the wooden deck above is filled with cellulose. The cellulose cofferdam extends as far aft as the eighty-fifth frame, just abaft of which the Foscolia's prow crushed through. The cellulose proved its value by stopping up the hole, swelling as the water soaked through it. The hole extends from the eighty-fourth frame to the eighty-sixth. The Foscolla's twisted cutwater was sticking yes

terday between the latter two frames. Bulkheads in the after part of the Columbia divide the hold into small water-tight compart ments. Many of these may be flooded without sinking the ship, and the Foscolia succeeded in opening but four. When the Victoria was rammed by the Camperdown it was at first thought that the Victoria's water-tight com doors were open, and before they could be closed the compartments were flooded. Capt. Sands of the Columbia closed the bulkhead doors when he ran into the fog. When the col came he was ready for it-just as ready as if he had known for a week that his ship was to be rammed that night. That's the way our naval

officers are trained. The Columbia carries four broadside torpedo tubes, two forward and two aft. The Foscolia's prow smashed into the after starboard torpedo room, striking directly over the launching port. The torpedo room is on the lower deck just abaft the mainmast, and its interior is entirely exposed to view from the outside by the hole in the ship's side. Shifted a bit forward of its normal position can be seen the launching tube. the tube is a Whitehead torpedo, fitted with a warhead. The tube was so wrenched by the collision that the tornedo cannot be withdrawn and the tube will have to be taken ashore to the shops, where the torpedo will be removed. In the lower rack on the transverse bulkhead, which was crushed in by the Foscolia, lies an other torpedo, but its warhead is down in the

Capt. Sands had the after torpedo tubes load ed as a precautionary measure when the Columbia ran into the fog. Torpedoes, as con structed in this country, are dangerous only to the enemy. None has ever exploded on board one of our ships, and it is not likely that one ever will. The Columbia's tornedo, struck with great force, simply stuck in the tube. The inc. dent recalls a recent one on the Winslow when a torpedo was shot through the warhead by a rifle bullet without exploding.

Twice has the Columbia demonstrated under trying circumstances the superior discipline on American warships. When she hit the Wyanoke two years ago, not one of the passen gers on the sinking coaster was lost, so perfect was the discipline on the Columbia.

The workmen who began repairing the Co lumbia yesterday morning were kept at it until midnight. They tore away the debris of timber, iron, and steel, and pounded out the rivets in the broken and bent plates. A day gang will go to work this morning, working until 8 o'clock to-night, when the night gang will go on. So soon as the below-water work is completed the Columbia will be towed out of the dry dock to be coaled. The coaling and repairing will go on together. Some repairs will need to be made to the mount of the starboard after 4-Inch gun and to the torpedo tube. The interior work will be finished after the Columbia leaves the dry dock. While the hull is mending the cruises will receive a new coat of war paint.

DEATH IN CAMP. The First Among the New Jersey Volunteers at Valls Church, Va.

William C. Canniff, 21 years old, was the first man to die smong the New Jersey volunteers encamped at Falls Church, Va. He and three other boys from Verona, N. J., were members of Company D. He was in the ranks at review on Friday night, but later was obliged to go to the hospital tent for treatment. Dr. Allers, the regimental surgeon, saw the gravity of young Canniff's condition and remained with him until he died carly on Sunday morning. Yesterday the body was inclosed in a flag-draped coffin and placed in front of Capt. Runyon's tent, where military services were held. The civic funeral will be held at Verona, N. J., this after-

noon.
Young Canniff was the son of a prominent
coal dealer of Newark. Bright's disease, aggravated by exposure, caused his death.

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JOY AT SEA GIRT CAMP.

The Second New Jersey Volunteers Are Orders to Chickamauga

SEA GIRT. N. J., May 30,-The Second Regi ment of New Jersey Volunteers has been o dered to move to Chickamauga and report to Gen. Brooke, the commanding officer. Edwin Hine received the order at noon, and it was only a few minutes later that the news he gone around the camp. The volunteers shouted themselves hourse. The cheers could be heard from the railroad tracks to the ocean. Just a month ago to-day the Second went into camp Col. Hine saw the First Regiment move to Camp Alger and only last week escorted the Third out

of camp. He knew his turn would have to come next, and he waited anxiously for orders. The fact that the Second has been ordered to Chickamauga is taken as an indication that it will eventually land in Cuba. Nothing would please Col. Hine and his men better than to be sent out of the country. He will take over 1,000 men with him. They are a fine lot of solsiers, and a month in camp has hardened them for active service.

Gov. Voorhees arrived at his headquarters this afternoon. He had been in conference with Gen. Sewell. The Governor refused to say what was wanted from the department. The first thing he did sfter getting here was to congrat ulate Col. Hine on being ordered to Chicks.

mauga. Gov. Voorhees's absence from camp yesterday and the receipt of Col. Hine's orders this morn ing are a coincidence that is said to have more than ordinary meaning.

Col. Hine expects to move his command to norrow, but he may be delayed until Wednesday. Transportation, rations, &c., will be fur nished by the Quartermaster-General's Depart ment, New York. Two special trains arrived to-night for the transportation of the troops The event of the day was the review. Gov Voorhees presented long-service medals to Major John Engle and Second Lieut. John Brinkerhoff, who have been in the National Guard twenty-five years; and to First Lieut Louis Ruch, who has served twenty years; and Major Francis D. Jackson and Regimental Ad jutant John T. Hilton, who have fifteen years to their credit. Regimental medals were given to Capt. H. M. Ross and Lieut, John H. Doremus of Company D., Lieut. Lorenzo Gismond and Sergeant George M. Williams of Company E.

Robert Carson, Clerk of the Port of Perth Am boy, and C. S. Atkinson, Private Secretary to Congressman Howell, came here to-day and offered their services to the Governor. They want to form companies and go to the front.

This afternoon the men were drilled in tent-raising. This was followed by instruction in word saluting, conducted by Lieut.-Colone Currie. Among the visitors to the camp this afternoon were Senater Ketcham, and Assem-blyman Fairchild of Essex county; Colonel Harry Clark; Gen. Meaney, Judge-Advocate of the State; Edwin D. Voorhees, brother of the Sovernor, and George C. Young of Jersey City. About 9 o'clock to-night John Blake of Allenroed and a man named Burnson, a clerk in a Trenten shoe store, while driving from the Sea Girt camp, attempted to cross the railroad track opposite the camp while a train was approach ree. The men were thrown from the wagon Surnson's arm and three of Blake's ribs were broken. The wagon was smashed. The injured men were taken to the camp hospital.

Memorial Day Observed with More Feeling Than Has Been Shown for Years.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 30.-There is much dis appointment over the order from the War Department to recruit the four Iowa regiments from 834 to 1,326 men each, thus preventing any more regiments from being organized in lows under the second call. Adit.-Gen. Byers says the recruits needed can be had, for there are many volunteers who make no conditions: but men prefer not to join regiments already in the field and fully organized, as none of them will have much chance of promotion.

The Fifty-first Regiment, under command of Col. John C. Loper, was mustered into the United States service to-day, and is now waiting for orders to move. It will probably start for Chickamauga on Thursday. The Forty ninth, the last to go, will probably not get away before next week, as it is short of clothing and is not in so good condition as the other regipents. The Forty-ninth and Fifty-first took prominent part in the Memorial Day parade and xercises to-day, and the day was observed with more feeling and by the people more generally than it has been for many years.

CANVAS UNIFORMS NOT BOUGHT TET. They Won't Be Knickerbecker Saite-Government Not Huytug Khakt Cloth.

Convas uniforms for the army have not been bought yet. When they are bought they will not be knickerbocker suits, and they will not be Khaki cloth. It is worth while to say this because newspapers have announced the con-

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster at New York, had to think a long time yesterday before he could guess how the Khaki cloth story was hatched out. Finally he remembered that under, a recent order issued by the War Do partment officers of the army on duty in hot climates may wear uniforms made of Khaki cloth if they choose to buy and pay for them. as they do for all their other uniforms. It seems that there is only one firm'in New York which is making these uniforms, and a and knickerbockers there's where the knee preeches story came from) cost \$20. said that the uniforms made of this material are waterproof and very light and cool. It is described as a cloth made of a Chinese grass.

The contract for 40,000 long trousers and blouses of canvas, for which hids were opened on Enturday, may be awarded any day. These uniforms were originally intended for the troop

THE PATRIOTIC WILLIAMSES randson at the Front. Grandfather, Aged 60

Holats the Fing and the Baud Plays. Former Police Commissioner William H. Wil iams of Long Island City, brother of ex-Police Inspector Alexander Williams of New York city, celebrated the day by a flag raising at his home, at 244 Pardy atreet, Long Island City, Mr. Williams's son, Alexander S. Williams, Is a First Licutenant in the Seventy-first Regiment, and the young man's grandfather, John Brodle, 90 years old, hoisted the flag. There was a big gathering present and a fife and drum corps furnished war music.

Hunger in the Ninth.

This letter was received from a private in the Sinth Regiment, that left New York last Tuesday for Chickamauga:

A DEATH AT CAMP BLACK

CORPORAL HERBERT A. OROUGE SUCCUMBS TO PNEUMONIA. ots of Sunshine and Throngs of Victors &foot and Awheel-Discipline Relaxed a Bit Be-

cause of the Holiday-A Very Exciting Chase Aftern Earber Who Ran the Guard. CAMP BLACK, L. I., May 30,-There was noth ng about the camp to-day to suggest war. Not a sentry carried a ball cartridge and not a girl shed a tear in saying farewell to her soldier friends at the train. Instead of thought of battles the soldiers had thoughts of coming friends and the probable contents of packages. Those with a "sweet tooth" longed for a homemade pie or cake, while others yearned for anything that would vary the bill of fare of hard-

tack and pork.

The crowd came early to-day and remained later than usual. Drills were suspended and the soldiers gave their time to visiting relatives or friends, playing baseball and running the guard line. While camp restrictions regarding asses are rather strict, they were eased up a bis to-day and many soldiers were roaming over the plains. The line of carriages and bicycles extended all along the line of tents. The backmen did a thriving business, the number of parsons patronizing carriages being larger than on

The first death in camp since it was established occurred about 3:30 o'clock this moraing. Corporal Herbert A. Crouch of the Fourteenth Separate Company of Kingston died of pneumonia. He had been ill only a few days. His family were notified this morning and were expected at the camp to-night. The body will probably be shipped home to-morrow and will accompanied to the train by nearly all the regiment. Corporal Crouch was a nephew of Robert Crouch, who had a consular place in France under the Democratic Administration. He was 36 years old and had been in the militia six years. He re-enlisted a short time before the company started for Camp Black. He had studied at West Point two years. Harry Crouch, a brother, died a month ago at Denver. Col. He was formerly United States Consul at Milan, Italy. Their father was once Postmaster at Kingston and is now editor of the Kingston Argus.

ment who had been caught running the guard were tried to-day. Some of the men were fined and others were reprimanded. Col. Eddy of the Forty-seventh had strict rules in force today. The sentries were instructed to recognize no passes, not even those issued by authority and direction of Gen. Pennington, who is in command of the camp.

Late this afternoon five members of the company ran the guard and made for the canteen back of the regimental camp. Four of the cul-prits eluded the soldiers sent after them, but one along the guard line, while the men of the regiment cheered and bissed by turns. The prisoner proved to be, the barber of Company H. He was locked up in the guardhouse. There was much excitement while the sentries were

chasing the men. The canvas tent of the Evening Post, which disappeared mysteriously last night, was as nysteriously returned before morning. When the sun came up the tent was found hanging limp on the tent poles. The flag bearing the words Evening Post was flying from the pole on the tent frame upside down, indicating the

Mistakes in the pay rolls of the troops have been reported, and it will new take about a month to get matters in shape to pay off the men. The pay rolls must now be made out in the same manner as the muster rol's, in or der to avoid future errors.

distress that had come down upon the establish-

The Leo Battalion of naval cadets connected with the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Lourdes of East New York visited the camp to-day in charge of the Rev. Father Porcele, The boys won the admiration of the soldiers and listened to stories about how nice they would have looked in their sailor suits floating around "Lake Duffy" after the last storm.

The Torpede Beat McKee on Her Way Here TRENTON, N. J., May 30 .- The torpede boas McKee, Commander Knepper, passed through the Delaware and Raritan Canal this evening on the way to the navy yard at Brooklyn on on the way to the navy yard at Brooklyn on hurry orders from Norfolk. The McKee will reach her destination about 6 c'clock to-morrow morning. The feasibility of sending torpeds boats through the canni was demonstrated by the trial trip of the Coshing two years ago. The boat came up the Delaware River to Boxdentown, where she entered the canal which she leaves at New Brunswick, entering the Raritan Bay.



I saw your advertisement of Currouna REMEDIES in the Philadelphia "Record," and paid only \$2.00 for CUTICUMA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA (cintment), and CUTICURA SOAP, which cured me of Salt Rheum on my hands

of 20 years' standing.
I had the worst hands I have ever seen. At first my hands and fingers broke out in red, watery blisters with terrible itching, so I could nearly twitch the skin off my fingers in agony, then after the watery fluid would come out, there would a scab form with matter un

der it, which would peel off and come in great cracks, the blood running out in atreams. My finger nails grew out in wrinkles like a cow's horns and the roots of the nails were so affected that I lost six nails, three off each hand, but now they have grown out nice and smooth. I am very thankful to you for CUTL cuna. B. R. MILLER, Robertsdale, Pa-

ECZEMA and every kind of torturing, humili-ating, disfiguring, the bing, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, is instantly relieved and specify cured by warm baths with CUTICURA SCAP, gentle anolutings with CUTICURA (cluttment), purest of emollicnt skin cures, followed by mild does of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures, when all clee fails. Porry's Dave Aup Cause, var. Sele Props. Bories.